(XXXVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1842.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1782.

LONDON, *December* 11.

WESTMINSTER MEETING.

YESTERDAY, in consequence of an advertisement from the Westminster committee, signed by the honourable Charles James Fox, there was a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Westminster, in Westminster-hall. The principal persons who appeared on the temporary stage, erected at the entrance into the common hall, were, the earl of Derby, the hon. Charles Fox, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Sir Watkin Lewes, general Burgoyne, Dr. Jebb, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Edmond Burke, Mr. William Burke, Mr. Byng, Mr. Polhill, Sir Richard Hotham, and Sir Joseph Mawbey. The hall was very much crouded, and the meeting remarkably respectable. Upon the motion of Mr. Samuel Houfe, Mr. Fox was unanimously voted to the chair.

Mr. Fox rose, and in a short speech, lamenting the fallen state of this once flourishing empire, and proving the rights of the people to petition, remonstrate and address, proposed to the committee, a remonstrance, petition and address to the throne, as a measure very necessary in the present wretched crisis of public affairs, and as serving to conduce to a restoration of the happiness, peace and commercial greatness of this country. He said, that the measures adopted in the present ministeral system, had involved us in a line of misfortunes and defeats, and that our consequence, which formerly preponderated in the scale of European politics, had sunk under the enormous weight of our disgraces. Notwithstanding which, it was the royal determination, delivered from the throne in his majesty's speech, to continue a war, which had brought ruin and desolation on the empire. He touched upon our late losses in America, and concluded with saying, he would reserve himself to enter more largely into our deplorable situation, and the necessity of the proposed measure, until gentlemen had heard the remonstrance, &c. read.

Dr. Jebb warmly seconded Mr. Fox; he said he felt for the degraded situation of Englishmen, and declared to fear, that it was the intention of government, by means of standing armies, to annihilate the liberties of this country, so gloriously preserved and handed down to us inviolate from our ancestors. There was, he remarked, great danger in trusting fleets and armies to men, who had brought us to the very verge of destruction. He described the hardships imposed upon our American brethren, and shewed the necessity of withdrawing our fleets and armies from America; she would never be beaten into a reconciliation, and conciliatory measures were therefore most likely, and he believed the only means of producing so desirable an event. He then read the remonstrance, which was couched in terms, declaratory of the rights of a free people to petition, remonstrate and address, and breathing a warm spirit of English freedom, expressive of their deep sorrows for the unfortunate consequences the measures of the present ministers were stated to have induced, and beseeching his majesty to redress the grievances of his people, by removing from his councils the men who had brought the character of the empire to its present fallen situation, and tarnished the glory of his reign. The petition was nearly the same as that of the city of London.

The doctor then moved the address, which passed unanimously.

Mr. Fox once more came forward, and said he was happy to find there was no dissentient voice to a measure which the situation of this country at present demanded. He then entered into a minute investigation of the rise, cause, and progress of the American war, and pathetically lamented that necessity which reduced the meeting to the distressed situation of remonstrating to their sovereign, on the dangerous errors of those men to whom he had committed the administration of affairs; he had uniformly, from the first moment of this unhappy war, reprobated it, because he conceived it to be, what the fatal consequences proved, big with destruction to this country, though he acknowledged there were many country gentlemen, who had, from a conviction of principle, agreed to the fatal commencement of hostilities with America, because they considered it hard for the burthen of the glorious conquests of the late war to lie upon the people of this country, without the participation of America, to ease the load of taxes thence incurred. Now, said he, this war has proceeded thus far, how do you feel yourselves? Are your burthens lightened? So far, he contended, were those causes of complaint, which had influenced the conduct of gentlemen, from being removed, those causes were multiplied without alleviation; tax was loaded upon tax, and disgrace and disaster were the melancholy consolation. To preserve our West-Indian settlements was this war begun. How has it succeeded? By the loss of Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincents, Dominico, and our other valuable settlements in that part of the world, which it was the glory of the last war to acquire. To prevent the interference of France with our dominion in America was one of its first objects. It has unfortunately answered all the ends it was intended to prevent. It has established the power of France in America, and brought us into that melancholy situation, which it has been the endeavour of every king of France, till now, without effect to attempt. He then described our glorious successes, when lord Chatham had the direction of affairs, and contrasted his with the present administration. The dignity of this nation, he said, was in that time raised to a degree of superior consideration; never was the British name exalted to such a pitch of pre-eminence; till now the purposes of the crown of France were never effectually answered. When the gold of Lewis XIV. had an influence in English councils, the crown of France had never been so effectually served as at the present time. In no age, in no reign, was political refinement carried to such excess as now. The policy of France has turned all our measures to its advantage; the refinement of its schemes has turned our own means against ourselves. In Lewis XIVth's time, it was the custom to bribe the ministers with the money of France; but now the crown of France bribes them with the money of England. The burthens under which the people groan, the taxes which they pay, bribe the ministry to concur with all the views of France; the destruction of our power in America; the loss of our islands in the West-Indies; the arming Englishmen against Englishmen in America; and the arming Englishmen against Dutchmen, their only natural allies in Europe. Thus has the crown of France been gratified in all its wishes; it has seen the dominion of England annihilated in America; it has despoiled her of her most valuable islands in the West-Indies. And to crown all, the link of protestant confederacy in Europe has been severed by our war with the Dutch. His duty as a member of parliament, his anxiety for the liberties of his country, and his attention to the interest of his constituents, to whom he owed every grateful acknowledgment, called for his most strenuous exertions; and he pledged himself ever to be devoted to preserve his country's rights and liberties inviolate. He recommended to them to think on the unhappy consequences of a late petition, which had nearly involved this metropolis in destruction. He cautioned them to behave with decency, propriety, and firmness, but to avoid every kind of excess; and he explained to them that firmness which their present situation required. Their petition, he said, should be conducted with a proper decorum in its way to the throne; he made no doubt but his majesty would receive, and lend a gracious ear to their remonstrance. A prince who owed his title to the crown, to that right which his people have of granting it! a prince who reigns over a free people, a prince of the house of Brunswick, under whose illustrious family England arrived to the greatest pitch of glory; and who knows, and must feel this power to be inherent in his people, will never refuse to hear their complaints in a petition urged with coolness, a remonstrance offered with decency, and an address breathing at once the temper and spirit of his people. It would be unjust in him, as a subject, to suppose his majesty would refuse their petition, deny their address, or neglect their remonstrance. If, however, it should so happen, which he did not believe to be possible, it became their duty to reiterate, nor to cease until they effected their purpose.

The behaviour of the assembly was remarkably quiet, and the whole business of the meeting was carried on with a decency highly honourable to so numerous an assembly.

CHATHAM, *April* 7.

Extract of a letter from Minisink, dated April 7.

"This moment we received the disagreeable intelligence that the savages killed a family of the Smiths yesterday about twelve o'clock, on the Pennsylvania side of the river, about twelve miles below this place—it is said that the whole family, both parents, children and workmen were all scalped together."

Last Friday a captain Hurdy, who was taken by the refugees in the block-house at Tom's river, as lately mentioned in this paper, was brought on shore, near Squan, by a party of the murderers, and hung. His will was found in his pocket, and a paper purporting the occasion of their executing him, which was, in retaliation for a refugee, who, being under guard, attempting to make his escape, our people had shot.

Arouse, countrymen! and suffer not this black act to pass with impunity; but let full atonement for his hapless life be made on those hell hounds we have in our possession.

Since our last a fleet of forty odd sail of vessels, with some troops on board, mostly invalids and officers, arrived at New-York from Charles-town.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 23.

A gentleman from Elizabeth-town informs us, that the celebrated captain Hylar, of New-Brunswick, within these few days past, in an open boat, boarded and took a large cutter lying near Sandy-Hook, almost ready for sea, in sight of the Lion man of war of 64 guns. This vessel mounted twelve 18 pounders, and was commanded by one White, formerly of this city, but proved an apostate to the cause of his country and went off with the enemy on their leaving Philadelphia. She was designed to cruise in Delaware bay. Captain Hylar, in coming off with his prize, was pursued by several armed vessels, and finding it impracticable to save her, blew her up; but brought off the said White and about forty other prisoners.

This is another of the gallant enterprises of captain Hylar, which add to his reputation, and command the esteem of his countrymen.

The following paragraph is taken from a Boston paper, dated the 11th instant: "Saturday last arrived here, after a passage of nine weeks and three days, from Holland, the brig Fire-Brand, captain Trowbridge—By her we have an account, that Holland has entered into an alliance with France, loan'd her five millions of florins on account of the United States of America; and that France have engaged to convoy the Dutch trade, that they may protect their own coasts."

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 2.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

WE have many causes of complaint against you. Whether you will grant us redress, or not, remains with yourselves. Most of you, from your own knowledge of our situation, can judge of the justice or injustice of our allegations. The injured, certainly have a right to complain, even against a whole state, provided it is done in decent language. We are not versed in the sublime, but we are friends to truth. We will proceed in our narrative. You have taken from us our horses, our cattle, and many other things for the public use. This we did not complain of because the good of our country required it, and we expected to be paid full price. But when we apply for payment, you give us scarcely one half, and tell us that we must accept of that half in full of all demands. Some of us owe you for public property purchased, and we always thought, that "discount was good pay," but so it is, when we have received a sort of money of you at par with specie, and offer to pay you the debts that we owe; you refuse to take it, unless at half the sum you charge us for it. Some of us have been soldiers in your service, and you have paid us little or nothing. Others have served you as civil officers, for which you promised us certain wages, but you have often paid us one half in lieu of the whole, and sometimes less. We know you are poor, but that ought not to prevent you from being honest. We are willing to give you as long credit, for any thing that you owe us, as the nature of your circumstances and our situation will admit of, but we cannot agree to lose half our claims, unless you declare yourselves bankrupt, and are never able to pay us. We will ask you a few questions. Is it necessary in carrying on a war to have officers and soldiers? is it necessary for carrying on your civil government, to have a governor, counsellors, and other officers? You answer yes. Can you find men enough of great fortunes among you, and who are good whigs, qualified to fill every office in the state, and who will accept of the appointments? We think you will answer no. Is it possible for men of small fortunes (otherwise well qualified to serve you) to continue in your service upon half wages? The answer need not be mentioned. If you ask what can we do more than we have done? Attend, and we will give our opinion. If you have more offices in the civil department than are absolutely necessary for conducting your public affairs, set about a reformation in your form of government immediately, and abolish every one that is unnecessary. Such offices as you cannot do without, fill up with your best citizens of known abilities and industry, and let their salaries be assured to them in such manner that they cannot lose any thing by your mode of payment. This will enable and induce them to devote their whole time to your service. Convince the world that you are determined to do strict justice, and your delays in payment of your debts for want of the means, will not be complained of. The honest creditor, will never wish to distress the honest debtor. Should a merchant contract with any of you for the purchase of any part of your crops at a certain price, and afterwards pay you one half, and insist on a receipt in full, and from some law afterwards made in his favour, you could not recover more, would you not reprobate his conduct, and never trust him again? Certainly. What is right with respect to contracts between individuals, is certainly right with respect to public contracts, and ought to be adhered to in one case, as strictly as in the other. Delay not to provide for your officers and soldiers. Pay them as much of their wages, as your distressed circumstances will possibly admit of. Strain every nerve in order to exceed their expectation, and what you cannot pay immediately, secure to them in such manner that they may see plainly, you mean to do them justice. This will give satisfaction, and they will go through the arduous task they have undertaken, with pleasure, when they are convinced you have done all in your power for them. At present our most sincere wishes are, to see public credit restored, but we are convinced that it will never happen while daily acts of fraud and

injuſtice are committed by the public under the ſanction of the laws of our land.

SEVERAL INHABITANTS OF MARYLAND.

April 29, 1782.

April 1, 1782.

O U B,

Thorough bred from the beſt ſtock in England, a fine bay now in his prime, near ſixteen hands high, and looked upon by judges to be one of the fineſt horſes they ever ſaw,

STANDS at my houſe in Weſtmoreland county, Virginia, twenty miles below Hooe's ferry, and nearly oppoſite to Llewellen's warehouſe, in St. Mary's county, in this ſtate, where he will cover mares at ſix pounds ſpecie the ſeaſon. Paſturage equal to any in the country gratis, and the greateſt care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be anſwerable for any accidents that may happen.

DANIEL M'CARTY.

N. B. Tobacco will be taken in diſcharge of the above ſpecie, if the price can be agreed upon. 1

To be SOLD,

A LOT of ground of one whole acre in the city of Annapolis, with a tan-yard thereon, and ſeveral valuable improvements, lying on a good landing. This lot of ground I look on as the moſt valuable lot in the city to a man of real buſineſs, being ſo well adapted for the buſineſſes of diſtilling, brewing, or ſugar-baking, tanning, &c. &c. the ſprings are numerous and the water excellent.

Likewiſe an elegant brick houſe adjoining the church circle, in a dry and healthy part of the city, this houſe is 100 feet front, 3 ſtory high, has 20 fire places, the rooms are moſtly large and well finiſhed, and is one of the firſt houſes in the ſtate for a houſe of entertainment, for which purpoſe it was originally intended, but may very well ſerve for two tenements. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe one or both the aforeſaid premiſes may know the terms of ſale by applying to

THOMAS HYDE.

N. B. All perſons who have formerly had dealings with me, and their accounts are not yet ſettled, I hope will call at my houſe in Annapolis and diſcharge the ſame, or cloſe their accounts by paſſing notes or bonds for their balances, and thoſe who are indebted by any written obligation, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame, or pay the intereſt and renew their obligations to their humble ſervant 2 T. H.

THE partnerſhip of Wallace, Davidſon, and Johnſon, having terminated ſome time ſince, it is abſolutely neceſſary that the tranſactions of that concern ſhould be ſettled: the ſubſcribers therefore earneſtly call on all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid company for dealings at Annapolis, Queen-Anne, and Nottingham, immediately to ſettle their balances by bond or note. Being well acquainted with the ſcarcity of money, and other difficulties of the times, the ſubſcribers do not preſs for payment, but a ſettlement; and to ſhow the world that they wiſh to do as they would be done by, they inform their creditors, that they are willing to give their bonds for any juſt claims againſt them, and to renew thoſe of an old date.

For the convenience of their debtors, they have empowered Mr. Edward Botelar to ſettle their Nottingham ſtore balances, Mr. Samuel Tyler thoſe of Queen-Anne ſtore, and they will give conſtant attendance at Annapolis for the purpoſe of ſettling the accounts of that ſtore; they hope no perſon concerned will neglect to comply with this very moderate requeſt, ſhould there be any ſuch, they may be aſſured that ſuits will be commenced againſt them the moment the courts are opened without any further notice.

tf 2 C. WALLACE, J. DAVIDSON.

March 19, 1782.

ROEBUCK,

STANDS at the ſubſcriber's dwelling plantation, where Dr. Bate formerly lived, in Charles county, about ſix miles from Benedict, and will cover this ſeaſon at one thouſand pounds of crop tobacco a mare, and half a crown to the groom. Roebuck is four years old next April, a beautiful bay, highly formed, and full fifteen hands and an half high. Roebuck was got by Benjamin Dulany, Eſquire's Othello, who was bred by col. Fitzhugh of Chatham, and got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by col. Taſker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller, his great-grand-dam was col. Taſker's famous Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Good paſturage gratis, and particular care taken of mares, but I will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.

2 WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

ARIEL,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at Mr. Philip Thomas's, near Weſt-river, for four ſilver dollars a mare, or red money at the exchange. Ariel was got by Old Tanner, his dam by Mr. Galloway's famous horſe Selim, and his grand dam was a high bred imported mare. He is riſing ſix years old, nearly fifteen hands high, a fine bay, and his figure equal to any horſe in this ſtate. 3w 2

N. B. Good paſturage for mares at 2/6 a week.

A FEW copies of the VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the HOUSE of DELEGATES of the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, may be had at the printing-office. 2

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, April 18, 1782.

CONTRARY winds having prevented the commiſſioners arriving at the premiſes, until it was too late to hold the ſale of Lloyd Dulany's property on the day appointed, the ſame is adjourned until Monday the 13th day of May, when it will certainly commence on the terms formerly advertiſed. The lots on Kent Manor which remain unſold, will be offered for ſale at the ſame time and place.

By order, 2 JO. BAXTER, clk.

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, April 3, 1782.

PURSUANT to an act of the general aſſembly paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, the commiſſioners hereby call on all perſons who entered into agreements with the late proprietary, or his commiſſioners, for the purchaſe of manor lands, and who have not paid the money by them agreed to be paid for ſuch lands, to pay the money due upon ſuch agreements without delay. As this money was intended by the legiſlature to be appropriated to the recruiting ſervice, the neceſſity of a ſpeedy payment need not be urged.

The commiſſioners upon payment being being made to them will releaſe and convey the right of the ſtate in the ſaid lands to the perſon or perſons who contracted for the purchaſe of the ſame, or thoſe who claim under them. 6w

By order, 5 JO. BAXTER, clk.

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, April 3, 1782.

PURSUANT to an act of the general aſſembly, Monocacy manor will be ſold at Frederick-town, on Monday the 10th of June next. This manor contains upwards of 9000 acres of valuable land, lies within a few miles of Frederick-town, and is not inferior to any tract of land, of equal extent, in the ſtate, for fertility of ſoil, and healthfulneſs of ſituation. The whole is well improved, and will be laid off into convenient farms, as held by the preſent tenants, including contiguous vacancies. Many of the farms have excellent meadows and orchards. A few of the leaſes are unexpired.

Certificates granted to officers and ſoldiers agreeably to an act, entitled, an act to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the troops of this ſtate in the ſervice of the United States, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned, and other acts and reſolves ſince paſſed, and which were in the hands of the perſons to whom granted, (at the time of the paſſing the law directing this ſale, which was at the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly begun in the month of November 1781) or in the hands of the legal repreſentatives of ſuch as have died; and certificates granted to officers and ſoldiers ſince the laſt mentioned act agreeable to law, will be received as ſpecie in payment.

Purchaſers to give bond with good ſecurity, within twelve hours after the ſale, conditioned for the payment of one ſeventh part of the purchaſe money in ſpecie or the certificates aforeſaid within three months after purchaſe, and for payment of one ſeventh part of the purchaſe money, with intereſt, in ſpecie or certificates aforeſaid, annually, until the whole is diſcharged.

On Monday the 24th of June next, My lady's Manor in Baltimore, or Baltimore and Harford counties, containing ſeveral thouſand acres of valuable land, will be parcelled out in the ſame manner, and ſold upon the ſame terms, at Mr. Slade's tavern on the premiſes.

By order, 5 JO. BAXTER, clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to offer a petition to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, praying a diviſion and partition of the lands willed by Juſtinian Cookſey, ſen. deceaſed, late of this county, to the ſubſcribers, and Samuel Cookſey, ſince alſo deceaſed, and whoſe heir is ſtill a minor.

2 JOHN COOKSEY, THOMAS REED COOKSEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general aſſembly, to paſs an act to enable me to collect ſufficient of the debts due in this ſtate to Mr. Thomas Philpot of London, merchant, as will diſcharge the debts contracted and engagements made by me, for and on account of the ſaid Thomas Philpot.

4 FRANK LEEKE.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Wedneſday the 8th day of May,

A TRACT of land lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the great road that leads from London-town to Queen-Anne, containing 176 acres, about 6 acres of which is excellent meadow. The ſoil is rich, and well adapted either for planting or farming. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may view the land before the day of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the land. The terms to be made known on the day of ſale, by 3X THOMAS BEARD.

N. B. The purchaſer will have the liberty of putting in a crop of ſmall grain, and poſſeſſion given on the firſt day of December next, by T. B.

Annapolis, April 16, 1782.

LOST by the ſubſcriber four certificates, viz. No. 18, 19, and 20 of £.200 ſpecie each, and No. 21 of £.328 15 6. They were iſſued to me by Mr. Wilkins, commiſſioner to ſettle and adjuſt the pay and depreciation due to the troops of this ſtate. As they can be of no uſe to any other perſon, it is requeſted that whoever has found them, will return them to the ſubſcriber at Annapolis, and for their trouble they ſhall receive a half joe.

2 NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, on the ſeventh day of May next, where he now lives, in St. Mary's county,

A VALUABLE tract of land, about four hundred acres, lying in Charles county, a few miles below Cedar-point, the land is level and rich, and plenty of wood, there is ſcarce ſuch a place to be found for fiſh and wild fowl of all ſorts, and plenty of fine oyſters; a good apple orchard, and plenty of fine cherries and moſt other kinds of fruit, and never hurt with froſt; there is a commodious dwelling houſe, with four rooms on a floor, a kitchen, and ſeveral other houſes, all pleaſantly ſituated on Swan-point and banks of Patowmack, convenient for trade of any ſort. I have a general warrantee from a good man, and will give another. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

Likewiſe will be ſold, at ſame place and time, ten valuable negroes, a young man a blackſmith and complete nailor, with a ſet of ſmith's tools; two young women well acquainted with work in doors or out; two young fellows, three boys about 12 or 13, and two girls; ſixty head of ſheep, a few fat cattle, and ſome cows and calves. The whole will be ſold for any ſort of money at its paſſing value, or for tobacco, but the land may be had cheap for ready money or tobacco, otherwiſe credit may be had for all. For further particulars apply to w2

2X ATHANASIUS FORD.

UNION,

STANDS this ſeaſon at my dwelling plantation, and will cover at 2 guineas, and 7/6 red money to the groom; any of the bills of credit will be taken in payment at the exchange. Union was bred by Dr. Thomas Hamilton, he was got by the imported horſe Slim, his dam by Figure, his grand-dam by Dove, his great grand-dam by col. Taſker's Othello on his imported mare Selima. Slim was got by Young Babraham, his dam by Rogers, his grand dam by Sedbury on lord Portmore's Ebony. Sedbury was got by Partner, his dam by Woodcock. Union is upwards of fifteen hands high, a fine bay, with a black mane, tail, and legs, he is one of the firſt running horſes in the ſtate. Good paſturage for mares at 3/9 per week, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents.

RICHARD B. HALL.

N. B. Tobacco or wheat will be taken in payment at a price that may be agreed on. 2 R. B. H.

ARABIAN,

STANDS this ſeaſon at my plantation, adjoining Piſcataway, in Prince-George's county, in high perfection, and covers at one thouſand pounds of net crop tobacco for each mare, payable in notes, and not more than nine months date. Good paſturage for mares at 2/6 per week, and the greateſt care taken of them, but will not be anſwerable in caſe of loſs.

w3 2 EDWARD EDELEN.

BADGER,

WILL cover the enſuing ſeaſon at Bellair, in Prince-George's county, at five pounds red money a mare, and a dollar to the groom. Badger is a beautiful dapple gray, full 15 hands and an inch high, and allowed by judges to be a fine horſe. His pedigree (which is unexceptionable) may be ſeen at Bellair. No mare will be received unleſs the money is ſent with her. Good paſturage at a red dollar a week. 3

STOLEN out of Mr. Quynn's ſhop a large gun-lock, the maker's name D. Moore engraven thereon, a latch behind the cock, and the make of the tumbler very remarkable. Whoever will give information to Mr. Quynn of the ſaid lock, ſo as it is recovered, ſhall receive eight dollars ſpecie reward. 3

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS OF TOBACCO REWARD.

Prince-William, February 27, 1782.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber living in Prince-William county, in the ſtate of Virginia, BOB, a negro man ſlave, about ſix feet high, well made, has a large dent in one of his cheeks, and is remarkably fond of playing on the fiddle. The ſubſcriber heard of his being on Patuxent, in Maryland, ſoon after he ran away, and has good reaſon to believe he was taken from thence to the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland by a certain James Davis. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid ſlave, ſo that the ſubſcriber ſhall get him into his poſſeſſion, ſhall receive the above-mentioned reward.

5 6w JOHN HAMMITT.

WHEREAS I am empowered by Joſeph Stevens to protect his property in the houſe where I live, and alſo the garden he now tends next adjoining unto me, and as great damage has been done thereunto, and the ſame from time to time continuing; I do hereby forewarn all perſons whatſoever from committing any miſchief or ill upon, or about the ſame, as I am determined to puniſh thoſe that offend according to law.

3X w3 WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Annapolis, March 6, 1782.

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty to inform the public generally, and his old cuſtomers particularly, that he has again opened tavern in this city, in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. George Mann on the dock, and ſolicits their cuſtom. He alſo intends to procure proper and convenient veſſels for the purpoſe of ferrying to Kent-Iſland, Rock-Hall, &c. w6

6X GILBERT MIDDLETON.

A FEW copies of the LAWS of MARYLAND, paſſed laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, may be had at the Printing-office. 6

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